latest contribution to the "Periods of European Literature" series now course of publication by the Scribners entitled The Earlier by GRONGE SAINTEDURY. The author recognizes in a preface the necessity of explaining what is meant by the title of book. It is well known that some students of medieval literature have carried the Regalistance in Italy as far back as Petrarch if not even as far back as Dante. though these authors are dealt with in the two preceding volumes of this series. Mr. Saintsbury accepts, though he does not undertake to justify, the common definition which regards the Renaissance of literature in central and western Europe as not practically beginning until the fifteenth century was far brivanced, that is to say, until the various but converging influences of the capture of Constantinople, the invention of printing, the discovery of America and the final uprising against the ecclesiastical tyranny of Rome had been successfully brought to bear. For this purpose, therefore, the "Earlier Renaissance" signifies the closing years of the fifteenth century and the first half of the sixteenth-the time when, the study of Greek having previously come to support and correct that of Latin in Italy the full elessical culture was transmitted from Italy herself to France and England, and so helped to instal in forms which cannot even to this day be said to have become wholly antiquated, the two greates literatures of Europe. It is this process -the "Indianization," as the Elizabethans forms for history the central interest of the period, and, therefore, of this volume.

Mr. Saintsbury goes on in his preface to admit that if we adopt his definition of the "Farlier Renaissance," our interest is rather than lessened as to Italy herself than it would be if we placed the beginning of the period further back. Ariosto, for example, is great, but our author deems if only needful to compare him, he would not say with Dante, but with such a far lower kind of genius as Boccaccio to see that the stationary state, if not exactly the age of decadence, had been reached so far as the Renaissance in Italy is concerned. It is not, therefore, as we have said, so much the achievement of Italian writers in the period under review, as the influence exerted by them and their predecessors on France, Germany and England -the influence upon Spain is discussed in a separate volume of this series-which It is the principal aim of the book before

us to examine. It is needless to say that, in passing from Italy to France, the student of the Renaissance passes from the mistress to a scholar. In the third chapter of this volume the author undertakes to show why the scholar was backward. About the backwardness there is no doubt. Mr. Saintsbury freely admits that the first half of the sixteenth century is not the period of the Early Renaissance in Italy. On the other hand, nobody disputes that it is the period of the Early Renaissance in France. In France the study of Greek-which was the test of the Humanists-was undertaken much later than in Italy, later even than in Germany and in England. The best explanation of the fact that Mr. Saintsbury can give is this that the French universities were particularly powerful, and particularly obturantist. "Scarcely even in Spain was there a more persecuting body when persecution came into fashion than the Sorbonne; scarcely at Cologne was there a greater resistance of inertic to the new studies than at Paris," The author thinks that something must also be set down to the fact that France had not only the oldest and most relebrated university teaching in Europe, but also a literature which. though Italy could outshine it with her best examples and with the state of perimmensely more veluminous and more varied than the Italian. Mr. Saintsbury does not reem to see that the influence of this fact was minimized by another consideration noted by him, that of this Indigenous literature the French pobility and gentry of the fifteenth century took very little beed. Or the whole, it must said that Mr. Saintsbury leaves the backwardness of France to feel the Renaissance unexplained, for it is no explanation to remind us of the very thing needing explanation, to wit: that "France has sel dom been very remarkable for classicalat least for Greek-studies, and, though she certainly became so for a time during our present period, this was long the only

We pass to the chapter on the "School Elizabethan Literature." How does Saintsbury account for the fact that the English Renaissance, which was to produce by far the greatest literary results of the whole movement, had an over ture and even something much to ore than an overture, of portentous and almos unexampled length and duiness? For England's slowness to feel the impluse given by Italy he finds one reason in the peculiar character of the English language The process of compounding modern English out of its Anglo-Saxon, French, Latin elements was not sufficiently advanced at the close of the fifteenth cen-"The real reason why the results a method so apparently accomplished as Chaucer's were mere botchwork in the hands of his purely native followers was that Chaucar came too early, and when tion had not gone on long enough. Dante. dealing with a language like Italian, homo geneous in itself, however various in est, was able to do his work once for all not that Dante gives us complete modern Italian, either in grammar or even in proceedy, but that Once are no fundamental differences Chauser could do nothing of the kind. The philologists who assume the period and more than the own language?' and so force on him chimerical How then, do you account follower They cannot account Top literary historian can

course them to theremany. How shall to the Italian impulse? I manustracity of mer fits over eyes upon and give Occupant who wante spealte in Lagin Mr Statestabere a Statestatus: y'x Matthew water pffertied by the toponisment to the open of for megigne, stroughly, the same The Germano wrote in Latin tell nermantly was not ready for and their serving in Latin hept straight for aged. German might have becomes of openion as to Letter's

of High German for literary purposes at the close of the fifteenth century. He reminds us that "Middle High German had been in its palmy days, which were not so very short, a very delightful lan-If it had been rather dependent upon the contemporary French literature for subects, so had the whole of Europe; and the whole of Europe had not produced a more exquisite poet than Walther von der Vogelweide, though Italy had produced an infinitely greater, and England one stronger, more varied, less occasional." Moreover, "It does not appear that the splits between German dialects were at all wider than those between Tuscan and Venetian, between Neapolitan and Ferrarese; and one can say less hesitatingly that mere poli-tice could have nothing fatal or final to do with the matter. Indeed, the ease with which Luther succeeded in imposing literary dialect on Germany, as Chaucer had imposed one on England, shows that there could be nothing insuperable to overcome." One can only, therefore, fall back on the old hypothesis that, until Luther appeared, the man was not there

Mr. Saintabury auggests that it may be said of Luther with more justice, perhaps, than of any other man in any language except Dante and Chaucer, that he found Rone brick and left it marble. Not, indeed, that Luther left the German language exactly marble. The language is not that even yet. But "Luther found the German of his day for the most part a very common and unlovely brick, indeed, the brick of a London back street, mouldering, but not pieturesquels; "discolored; but merely to ugliness. He left it, at worst, the brick of Hurstmonceaux, or of Queen's College, Cambridge: and he opened quarries of divers kinds, from freestone to granite. capable of expressing all the fantastic, and, at the same time, durable caprices and imaginations that the Teutonic mind could dream of. Walther, Luther, Heinethese are the three that abide in mastery of the German language. A more oddly assorted trio in many ways, perhaps, no man shall find anywhere; hardly anywhere a greater in power of shaping the national instrument to the national voice." But Luther was, primarily, a theologian and a reformer. So far, therefore, as the German vernacular was caused by him to feel the impulse of the Renaissance movement the effect of the impulse was shown mainly in polemical literature. It is only Luther himself, among vernacular controversial ists (unless we should add Melanchthon), who in some of his minor writings vindicates Protestantism from the charge of leading necessarily to the Puritan Avernus and contrives to infuse into rough polemics

humor, learning and a certain kindliness. Of course, we do not expect to hear much about the drama during the Earlier Renaissance, when this period is defined as the first half of the sixteenth century. In his chapter on the subject Mr. Saintsbury lays some stress upon the English dramatic writers, John Heywood and John Bale, because, as he thinks, they show us rather more definitely than is shown by writers of any other country the transition stages between the mediæval and the modern drama. In Italy and in Germany the revived ancient forms stepped more or less simply into the place of the mediæval. In France, also, this was the case so far as Latin plays were concerned; but during the period under review those in the vernacular exhibited hardly any differences at all from the old medieval model. In the case of England, however, our author notes that there were "forms of indigenous theatrical performance, which, whether influenced by ancient models or not (in Heywood's case, probably not, in Bale's probably a good deal), indicate an advance upon the mediæval and an approach to the modern." From the viewpoint of the modern critic, the value of these performances or in the actual type which they exemplify. as in the probabilities, or rather certainties of improvement which that type possesses. During the sixty or seventy years passed from the "Four Elements" an interlude written, apparently, before 1520, and the forty or fifty years that passed from Bale's play of "Kyng Johan" to Marlowe, every year was making audiences more eager for action on the stage, for an intermixture of the comic with the serious, for bustle and variety and stir. The very admixture of realism with the improbabilities and abstractions of the morality and mystery may have inclined English audiences to tolerate other improbabilities which shooked classical critics. If a mystery covered the whole life of Christ, why should not a chronicle or a tragedy cover the whole life of some secular hero? "And suggests Mr. Saintsbury, "in our own and usual way, driving the nail where it would go, caring nothing for anomaly and a great deal for precedent, going never by rule, except the rule of thumb, disdain ing 'technical education,' working supre grammaticam in the royal English fashion we produced Shakespeare

We have said that the rebirth of Spanish including Portuguese, literature is de-soribed under the head of "The Later Renaissance" in the sixth volume of this series. In Scandinavian countries the impulse given by Italy seems to have been felt scarcely at all. At the beginning of the sixteenth century a dark blanket dropped suddenly between the foelander and his great literary past, while the younger Scendinevien tongues had not yet even begun to make up for the barrenness that had come upon their mother. Norwegian literature in the separate sense can equaat most but a single century, modern Swed ish at the beginning of the seventeenth not the eigheenth century, and with one The exception which Mr Saintebury has in mind is that of the Daniels ballacle. Even of these, however, the first printed collection dates only from 1601, and apparently the lateness of print is not made good by any earliness of manuscripts. In our author's opinion, the comparison of them with the old Norse literature which corsame strongthene the theory that inflatiare the detritue of epic, and not epic fine conglumerate of ballade. Except for those ballade of uncertain date. Brandingsta seems to possess nothing of importance belonging to the earlier Remainsance Toro-Moligand my find that matemptic contury face distributed interestant channels in the corner to constitute of feet dated places and decreased formed cather to the later than to the earther This record of feet dated places attempt in post of the sentury, and someoperatly, suppressent to be described as a defect of the experience ground with the regally obtained at someon part of the experience ground which people and Emperor which of the shapeness to follow state's important states writers of the nation notes: of foreigners in various parts of the interior, many size to comparisons, multiply fores which be high assigned in the case teenth assigned to the executive triums of parameters transfer to the superior of parameters trained in the case of approach in the case in the case of the superior of parameters trained in the case of the superior of the sup

was just before its golden age, though, unlike Polish, it could point to a considerable past. Hungarian seems to been only going to begin.

Looking back over Mr. Saintsbury's volume we recognize that within the period which he has chosen for portrayal, veritable masterworks were produced only in Italy. The latest of all European countries to schieve a real literature in the vernacular, Italy was by far the earliest to revive the study of the ancient tongue; and this revival ripened the vernacular at the same time. The period from Dante to Boccaccio had been too short to exhaust the literary faculty of the nation; and the attention bestowed upon the classics by the Humanists had inevitably, if unwillingly, reacted upon the equipment of the Tuscan tongue. consequent advantage possessed by Italy is discussed at length in the second chapter of this volume. Mr. Saintabury says: When there began that wonderful aftergloom of seventy or eighty years, the later period of which falls to our lot here, the Italians settled once more to the production of literature, with advantages in all but one respect far superior to those possesse by any other nation whatsoever. To take Politian or Pulci in the earlier, Ariosto or Machiavelli in the latter half, and to compare them with Rabelais or Ronsard, with surrey or even with Spenser, far later than the latest whom we notice, is almost like comparing a modern astronomer with the possessor of an astrolabe. The Italians ad a language somewhat lacking, indeed, in spirit, but already tuned and tempered to the utmost possible pitch of melody and music. All important metrical problems were conquered for them; their grainmar, if not formally, was practically fixed; their vocabulary was as wide as they wanted it. Prose, which was struggling into being in England, and was still much unformed in France, had with the Italians already reached comparative perfection. They were rather behindhand in drama, but in every other kind of literature they were ahead and in tale-telling very much ahead of all other peoples. Lastly, they had been acquainted for a hundred years and more with a very large portion, and, for a considerable time, with practically the whole, of the classics, whence they could derive at once instruction and example." Under the circumstances one cannot be surprised at the rank which, not at one

time or in one country only, has been allowed to the Italian literature of the Cinquecento. The "Age of Leo X.," as it used to be loosely called, was for no small length of time, and under no few changes of prevailing literary taste, extelled as one of the greatest ages of literature and, perhaps, the greatest age of modern literature. It fell from this high estate about a century ago, and Mr. Saintsbury doubts whether it will ever recover its old pride of place. He concedes, however, that of the greatness of its best authors, of an Ariosto or a Machiavelli, there never has been much, and there never should be any, doubt. By the number of names which it has to show in a rank somewhat lower, it may outrank all but the best in other times and in other countries. In polish and accomplishment of language, n clear knowledge on the part of the writer of exactly what they wanted to do, and of exactly the means which would make most readers think that they had done this, it has, perhaps, no superior at all." Among the defects of the Italian literature of the first half of the sixteenth century one was its lack of remance. Discussing this deficiency. Mr. faintsbury points out that of the chief element of romance, to wit, mystery, the Italians knew nothing, though they were fond of its caricature, marvel Romans themselves had had very little sense of the mysterious, and the whole course of Italian civilization had served as a preventive to the importation of this gift from the North. Again, the master works of Italian proce are now criticized round that they exhibit neithe rhythmical magnificence nor racy vigor of style. It is held, too, that the verse even of Ariosto cannot be absolved from occasional emptiness, and occasional frigidity of sentiment, while the prose of Machiavelli suffers from a one-sided criticism of life, that of Bembo and others evincing no such criticism at all. As regards, however, the absence or imperfection of a criticism of life, this, according to Mr. Saintsbury, is only Italy's part of the burden of the Renaissance. Moreover, if the highest and rarest charm is denied to Ariosto, it is acknowledged that for varied grace, for infinite faculty of pastime, for curious and yet never over abored art, for the provision of a standard of a certain order of poetical narration. which none has ever excelled, and few have, even for moments, reached, he has no fellow in literature. There is nobody before him, save Chaucer, of anything like his peculiar quality; after him hundreds tried to attain it, and most failed *

A lucid and trustworthy account of the

causes of the outbreak against foreigners in the Celestial Empire will be found in the two volumes entitled China in Conrulsion by ARTHUR H. SMITH (Fleming H. Revell Com-The author has been for twenty-nine cars a missionary of the American Board in the Middle Kingdom, and he was an eyewitness of the siege of the Pekin legations. The he was qualified to profit by his exceptional opportunities is known to the many readers his earlier books, "Chinese Characteristice" and "Village Life in China." aim of the present ciaborate work is, while setting forth in detail the incidents con-pected, ith the sings of the legations, to outline the events of which the siege was considers the remaier sources of antimathy complications to which thins has been involved during the sineteepth century, and then discusses the intest grievannes of minimize the Chinese complained, to wit-DUF commercial intrusion and ferritorial argres-Mr. Smith processir to shreet attentio to the insurantian of one time projected by the Emperors Minning-So, to the makenmost reaction against return to the gene Trentain man at annay other points in the province both of the Yangton Hiver Theo reduces a justical of the stone of the

in a work which undoubtedly is destined long to remain a hight authority.

Among the remoter sources of the antip-

athy evinced by the Chinese to foreigners Mr. Smith names, first, the pride of race due to geographical and historical isolation and to the patent superiority of the Chinese to their immediate neighbors. Whatever may have been the origin of the Chinese-& consideration of that question would take us back more than four milleniums into primeval history-the fact confronts that they have long occupied one of the few sections of the earth's surface the inhabitants of which seem independent of the rest of mankind. The barriers of China are more real than were those of ancient Egypt. The vast deserts behind her desizens proved almost as much protection as did the Illimitable ocean in front and there were gigantic mountain ranges which stood as sentinels of her fertile plains She did not altogether escape invasion but she did escape absorption into the currents of contemporaneous human life The Mongols under Genghis Khan and his successors overran China, but their dynasty soon vanished, leaving China as she had been. To the north were immeasurable steppes stretching to the Amur Valley, and beyond them-nothing. To the west were the Nomads of Central Asia, whose very name the Chinese wrote with the radical signifying a dog. If the superiority of its people to its neighbors affords a reasonable ground for pride, the Chinese were entitled to be proud. They were first, and there was no second to be found within their knowledge. If pride of race, involving as it does, an unwillingness to borrow from others, be a national defect, it is one to which the Chinese have been incessant! subjected until within a period so short that, measured against their almost geo logic ages of history, it seems trifling. Next among the causes of Chinese antipathy to Western peoples our author would

put the Chinese temperament. The characteristic of the Chinese temperament is contentment, the absence of aspirations. The typical Chinese does not even desire to be wiser or better off than were his forefathers He believes such an advance to be unat tainable. His very ideals lie in the past not in the future. It is this attitude o the Chinese which puzzles the Occidental mind. To the Chinese themselves, how ever, there is no mystery about their at titude. "When a thing is as good as it can be, you cannot make it any better "-that is the fundamental assumption which has long dwelt in the Chinese national con sciousness. "All that was said by the sages s true; therefore all truth was spoken by the sages." To the Chineses these are almost identical propositions. There are now no sages, and for this reason the Gold en'Age of the Chinese is in the remote past The bearing of these facts upon the aversion exhibited by the Chinese to Western ideas and institutions is obvious. Whatever tends to swing the Chinese race out of line with the past is for that reason alone to be tabooed. For the Chinese this is not a matter for argument, but it is to be decided by instinct. It was a so ying of a great emperor of the Tang dynasty that the tenete of the sages are adapted to the Chinese as water is adapted to fish, and the relation of the Chinese to the sages is that of the fish to the water-when the one dries up the other dies.

Again, the Chinese differ from Western people in that they have an instinctive and hereditary aversion to war. In case of necessity they can fight, and have fought with more or less success... But fighting is not their normal state of activity, and by them the military man is regarded as distinctly lower than the civil official from every point of view. A military life, being deemed unworthy of the educated Chinese, has been usually left to those who have missed success in the civil examinations; indeed, many occupants of high military posts have not been able to read or write. The ordinary soldiers have been drawn largely from the vagrant and worthless class. It is proverbial in China that good men do not become soldiers Such being the Chinese view of the military arm of the State, it has naturally been treated as a necessary evil; no attempt has been made to improve it, and there has been no correction of long-standing abuses. The necessity of making an appeal to arms has been to the Chinese in many ways distasteful. They have not wished to fight, but merely to be let alone. They do not care either to trade with Western peoples, although they have profited by commercial intercourse. Che foo, from an unknown fishing village, has developed into a great port; Tientsin, which, a generation ago, was a congeries of cabbage patches, is now the metropolis of the four northern provinces of the Em pire; Shanghai has grown from an obscure county seat into the commercial capital of the Far East. Mr. Smith points out that the Chinese are not in the least im pressed by these demonstrations of the value of foreign trade. Have not the Chinese," he asks, "in each of these treaty ports, as well as in many others, repeatedly and by unmistakable object lessons made it clear that, if it were left to a vote of the Chinese themselves, scholars, farmers

would got" So far our author has examined only the more remote causes of the recent extensive outbreak of antinosity toward foreigners in China, causes which may be described as predisposing rather than efficient. He passes to the more proximate provocatives of enmity, first among which he ranks the international complications in which thins has been entangled against her will in the Course of the absoluenth century. Of the Treaty of Nanking, by which the war of 1880 47 between England and Chine, was brought to an end Mr Smith takes a somewhat favorable view, though he concorder that the British trade in opium was directly concerned in bringing on the control. He does not shot his eyes either to the fact that many English writers and statement have admitted that in that was the case of the Chinese, considered in itself. would commend itself posts etrangly to an impertial tribunal than would that of Great Britain Our author insists, however that the Chinese case cannot be 'con-addred in itself,' and that there were graves He timbs that opinion traffic involved the timbs that "for the peace of the world stard it was indiagonomic that the inteenth century in the eccentil animate of a common of paracoal paragrance being inthis series. The fluorest paper begins to consented in the last. The columns show
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some authorities, though not somewhat a year of foreign accompation and with an
history of smathing affecting the wedden control and but for one man training the state of the sta were to be governed by the various to-

admits, although he insists on the necessity ex-territoriality: "The Chinese far less sensitive to the inequality and incidental injustice associated with ex-territorial rights than are the Japanese, who, after energetic struggles, have rid themselves of it altogether; but there is no doubt that it [the system of ex-territoriality] has been as vinegar to the teeth and smoke to the eyes of hundreds of Chinese officials, to tens of thousands of subjects, and not less so to the Central Covernment itself. which is thus perpetually reminded of its own shortsighted less, weakness and in-

feriority to other nations." With regard to the second war between England and China, that, namely, which may be said to have begun with the capture of Canton in 1857-8, and to have ended with the ratification of the Treaty of Tientsin, Mr. Smith is far from being a thoroughgoing defender of the British policy. He thinks that the general claim and position of the British were right, and that the war was unavoidable, but he recognizes that it was full of regrettable incidents, all of which left behind a sting in the national self-consciousness of the Chinese. It was begun upon a technicality, and was so conducted upon many points as to give occasion for just criticism. Referring to this second Chinese war, Mr. Justin McCarthy in his History of Our Own Times," has said: The truth is, there has seldom been so flagrant and so inexcusable an example of high-handed lawlessness in the dealings of a strong with a weak nation."

By the Treaty of Tientsin the Empre of China was introduced against her will into what was termed the "sisterhood of nations." a relationship to which the Chinese, with native pliability, proceeded to adapt themselves. The forty years intervening before the Boxer uprising in the spring of 1900 is divided into several periods, the close of each of which is marked with some events of capital importance to China and to foreigners. Of these periods the first extends from 1860 to the Tientsin massacre in June, 1870. During the first half of this decade China was still struggling with the Taiping Rebellion. In the second half the Burlingame Mission was despatched to Western lands to see what China might gain from the "sisterhood of nations" idea, but the death of its principal agent put an end to the hopes built upon it.

In the next decade the murder by local Chinese officials of a young British officer named Margary, who was on a tour though Yunnan, to the border of Burmah, almost brought about a third rupture between China and Great Britain. The meagre outcome of the resultant negotiations was the opening of a few more treaty ports. It was in this decade that the famous educational mission was sent to the United States, mainly through the influence of Mr. Yung Wing, who was at once a Chinese and an American, a graduate of Yale University and a true lover of his people. The plan was that a select body of young Chinese should be educated in Western fashion, so as to be ready to take conspicuous places in a movement for the regeneration of their country. The young men became Americanized, clearly recognized the error of Chinese traditional ideas, and were filled with enthusiasm for permeating the inert mass of Chinese conservatism with the leaven of their new conceptions and convictions. As soon as this was perceived by the Chinese authorities, all the students were straightway ordered home, where they found themselve literally young men without a country, the butt of the tyranny of narrow-minded and obstructive officials, who wished to make them realize that their newly acquired foreign notions could not and would not be tolerated in the Middle Kingdom. Their subsequent career was disappoint ing alike to themselves and to the pro moters of their mission. Many of them did good service in a limited way, but not one enjoyed the opportunities or exerted the influence which had been expected. Mr. able effect of this well-meant effort enlighten the darkness of the Middle Kingdom was to make a large circle of influential Chinese officials perceive with increased distinctness the "irreconcilable conflict of ideas between the East and the

Occidentals. The end of the decade was marked by long and desultory war with France, caused on the Chinese side by the aggres sions of France in Indo-China, and on the side of France by Chinese obstinacy and deceit. The Chinese were accused by the French of having contributed to the defeat at Langson, the principal fortress on the northern frontier of Tongking, from which the French had been repulsed with heavy loss. When the French demand for an indemnity was refused by the Pekin Government, the matter was put into the hands of Admiral Courbet who first blockaded Formosa and then took up a position ten miles below the city of Fu-Chou and proceeded to destroy the Chinese fleet. By this high-handed act the people of the city were roused to fury. and the resident foreigners would have been attacked but for the presence of Amercan and British gunboats. To the Chinese he protracted quarrel with France was of importance as showing at Langson and elsewhere in Tongking that foreigners were no longer irresistible, and it is further to be observed that in the eyes of

West, and to increase the bitterness of

their feelings toward the domineering

impartial spectators China had much ground for national resentment After the ensuing peace with France an attempt was made to introduce railways into China on a considerable scale, the telegraph having already been widely adopted a few years before. Although however, importal permission was given about this time for a railway from Figures. to Pokin, nothing was done. On the other hand the few miles of railway from the Tangelian mines to the head of a cana connecting with the Per Ho was gradually developed into a line covering the whole distance from the muse to Tientein and supermeding the oasial he the summer 1861 occurred a series of terrible riot in the Yangter Valley, in the course which the lines of several foreigness were light, not all the victime being mission arise. The events of that year had, in Mr. Berith's opinion, so important impring types the great outlines time years later rount of the maderiping encount ining geomest and proximaneur finest that we're followed strated to much distance as know the facts that their country was a notice about a the exect of her troubles, and incommon

seem at first eight a minor matter with what coremonies foreign ministers are received at Pokin, provided they are received at all. All the Western Powers, the country to be the common to reage ministers are the common to reage ministers are at the common to reage ministers are at the common to reage ministers are the common to reage ministers. The exemption of foreigners what coremonic to reage ministers are the common to reage ministers. The exemption of foreigners what coremonic to reage ministers are the common to reage ministers. The exemption of foreigners what coremonic treatment that it should be accounted the accounted to account and the accounted the accounted the accounted to account and the accounted the accounted the accounted the accounted to account and the accounted the accounted the accounted the accounted to account and the accounted the accounted the accounte

the kotow, but sharply differentiate equal nations from the dependent and tribu-tary states with which Chinese history is filled, combined to establish such a precedent and in June, 1873, the young Emperor T'ung Chih (predecessor of the present Emperor Ewang Sul, received the envoys from Western lands in a manner befitting their rank and office as legates from sister Powers. Even this victory, however, was not regarded as complete on account of the unsuitability of the particular building chosen for the reception, the building having associations with tribute and inferiority. Little by little the obstructions to a recognition of full equality were overcome, and, finally, in the early months of 1898, the Empress Dowager herself, who, since, the coup d'état of Bep tember, 1898, had become Empress Regent, received the wives of the Foreign ministers in a special place, with every token of cordiality and seteem. At the instance of the ladies of the Foreign Legations, a second interview with the Empress took place at the beginning of 1900 under like conditions. Five months later her Majesty was issuing edicts which ordered her troops dwelling places of these same ladies from the West, with a view to their speedy annihilation. This was the outcome of forty years of China's compulsory introduction into the "sisterhood of nations."

After the seizure of Kiao-Chou by Ger-

many, followed as it was by Russia's ex-

action of Port Arthur and Talienwan-incidents that justified a fear of more extended mutilations it was inevitable that Western ideas should find an entrance even into the imperial palace. In the spring of 1898 chere were attrict that a dealer for reform had taken possession of the minds of some of the members of the official class in Pekin, and that the Emperor Kwang-Su himself, who lately had insisted upon exercising a considerable measure authority, had become an earnest advocate of changes without which, in his opinion, the autonomy of his pire was threatened. On June 11 appeared a brief edict relating to the selection of Ministers to foreign countries. Viceroys and Governors were to recommend such men as they might deem best qualified for such posts, men whose "education and abilities were of a practical and high order and who were not enveloped in the narrow circle of bigoted conservatism and obsolete and impractical customs." On the same day appeared a long edict on the subject of reform in general, in which the Emperor designated some of the reforms at which he aimed, such as improving the personnel of the army, substituting "modern arms and Western organization; selecting military officers according to Western methods of military education; the institution of high and elementary schools and colleges of literary education in accordance with the principles which obtain in foreign countries, all for the sake of starting our country on the road of progress." Emperor went on to refute the raised to reform by many old employees of the State who argued that China ought to stick to the very letter of the ancient institutions. The following paragraph of the edict is reproduced by Mr. Smith as being of particular importance: "Our scholars now are without solid and practical education; our artisans are without scienific instructors; when compared with other countries, we soon see the difference between our strength and the strength of others; and, when we compare the ready wealth of this empire with that of other countries, the difference is still greater, Does any one think that in our present condition he can really say with any truth that our men are as well drilled and well led as those of any of the foreign armies; or that we can successfully stand agains any of them? We are conscious of the fac that, unless We in Our own person decide firmly and strongly. Our commands will not go far in execution. . . The hods of government inaugurated by vestigation, reveal nothing that is of any practical use, or that may be of advantage to science." The concluding section of of this proclamation set forth the importance of a central university in Pekin and

ordered steps to be taken for its foundation. Two days after the appearance of this edict the Pekin Gazette issued an announcement that a censor had recommended to his Majesty's notice a person named K'ang Yu Wet, who had been appointed third class secretary in the Board of Works, as being a man of deep learning, exceptional abilities and progressive ideas. This man was a native of a village near Canton, where he had acquired such a reputa tion that he was popularly known as "K'ang. the modern sage and reformer " On Jun 16 K'ang had an audience with the Emperor which lasted for two hours: the details of the conference were made public by K'ang at Hong Kong several months later Emperor seems to have been deeply im-pressed by the reformer, and most of the dicts issued during the eventful summer of 1898 appear to have been due to inspiration from this source. On June 23 a decree was issued abolishing the Wen Chang, or iterary essay, as the standard for literary examinations. The ediet went on to say that "to attain solid and practical educaion adequate to the times we live in we nust cast away all empty and obsolete contons, nor can we advance true talent by following the old regime." The details of the new plan were to be determined by the Board of Rites On July 10 appeared an edict catablishing schools and colleges in all provincial capitals, prefecural cities and departmental and district tties. Two months were allowed to the Viceroys and Governors for reporting upon the number of colleges and free scotol ithin their jurisdiction, all of which were to be altered into establishments for teaching practical thinner literature and Western learning. All these institutions were to be feeders of the new imperial university. which the Princes and Ministers were or dered to organize without delay. As a measure of economy all memories and other tempose built by the people and not recurred in the lists of the Board of Bites and Court the rificial Worship were to for turned into soloods and colleges for the prope

Thus by a straige of the pen and the propresenter young Emperor attempt to open too characters for the stream of Chicago thought which had so long toom send foreign animakers to relie to who descried the refers successful to the more effect. commune of a handful of beginning agthousand whose year mutras their knowl edge the ster contrary; be expressed the ministry that hard there been but counteraction, the ore establish snight have terms post justs represented without acrious The fundamental terroralistics projected

in the plan of education were followed by depotic forms administrative and military reforms. The corner was reached toward the end of August, when a third-class Seeps-tary of the Board of Sites surred Wang sholition of the the adoption of the Christian religion as that of the State and the promise of a national parliament; and, finally, a visit by the Emperor and Empress Dowager to the Mikado, that they might see for themselves the deplorable condition of China, as compared with that of Japan. The two Presidents of the Board of Rites were shocked by the audacity of these proposals, and ordered Wang Chao to withdraw them. This he refused to do, insisting that his suggestions had been invited by the Emperor.

In an edict issued Sept. 1, 1998, the Em-

peror explained how he came to invite the

presentation of such memorials. He went on to observe that the claim that Wang Chao's petition contained narrow-minded and wild suggestions was an impeachment of his own good sense, as if he had not intelligence enough to perceive the merits or the shore comings of the document when it should be submitted to him. Three days later the two Presidents and four Vice-Presidents of the Board of Rites were dismissed from the public service for withholding the memorial, while Wang Chao was commended and promoted to such an extent that he might have been appointed a provincial judge had the Emperor continued in power. On Sept. 7 a few words in the Pekin Gazette intimated that Li Hung Chang and Chin Hain (a Manchu) were dismissed from the Teung-li-Yamen, Hitherto the conservative party had seemed to be stunned by the suddenness of the blows which fell right and left, but now it was felt that the time had come for decisive action. An agreement was reached on the part of the conservatives to present a joint memoria to the Empress Dowager, pointing out that the only way to preserve the dynasty and the country from destruction was for the Empress to resume power, depose the Emperor and exterminate the reformers. The disgraced officials, together with many others hostile to the new measures, presented themselves at the I Ho Park, where, since the exercise of authority by the young Emperor, the Empress Dowager had been amusing herself with her flowers and her boats. The petitioners clamored for "jus-The Empress read their memorial tice. with impassive face, and dismissed them with no intimation as to how she would act. When she did move, it was with characteristic energy. Summoning the imperial clansmen, Prince Tuan and Tsai Lien, she asked for their assistance in thrusting aside the Emperor, bribing Prince Tuan with the promise of selecting another occupant of the throne from among his sons. These clausmen were to summon all the Princes, Dukes, nobles and ministers of the imperial clan on a certain day and demand the deposition of the Emperor, while other designated persons were to head the officials not belonging to the household.

The Emperor Kwang-su was not ignorant

of the plans of his enemies. He made

known his difficulties and dangers to K'ang Yu Wei, and gave him two special edicts which K'ang subsequently made public The last contained these utterances of despair: "I have very great sorrow in my heart which cannot be described with pen and ink. You must at once proceed abroad. and without a moment's delay devise means to save me." The Emperor knew that nothing could be done without the command of the army, which was largely in the hands of Jung Lu, a crafty intriguer who had wormed his way up to the highest posts in the Empire. The Emperor intended to make use of Vaun Shih K'ai to circumvent Jung La and to employ the troops to coop the Empress Dowager in her I Ho Park until his own position should be secure. Our author tells us of Yuan Shih K'ai that he is a Honan man of great natural abilities, who had distinguished himself as Chinese Resident in Corea, and had later organized and drilled a body of 12,500 roops under German instructors until they were the most trustworthy force in the Empire. His predilections were for reform, but he was constitutionally a trimmer, and at the critical juncture he failed the IAL, who, as Governor-General of Chihli was residing at Tientain. The latter spect to Pekin. There he laid the whole matter before the Empress, who boldly sprung her mine, faced and denounced the Em peror, took from him a seal of State, and virtually made him a prisoner in his island palace. K'ang Yu Wei and a few others of the patriotic band who had counselled the Emperor escaped with great difficulty to Tientsin, and boarded a steamer headed South Most of the other conspicuous reformers were beheaded. The Emperor was forced to sign a decree which an nounced his abdication, and the Empress Dowager once more became absolute mistress of the State. The Pekin Gazette forthwith bristled with denunciatory decross repealing everything which had been lately done, forbidding reform of every sort, and vindictively pursuing all who had had any hand in the recent progressive measures. Mr. Smith finds it easy to trace the hand of this revengeful woman through the whole course of Chinese administration in the following two years. The fact that she was to have been not only set aside but cooped up in the courts of a pleasure reflected upon it the fleroer she grew. (1) timately, she seems to have resolved to leave no vestige of a period in which such audacious purposes had been conceived patroness of the Boxer movement, the sin of which was to expel every foreigner from the Middle Kingdom, and to leave China for the Chinese Thus we see that the dethronement of Kwang-su carried within break. Without the first event the second would have been impossible. At the time however, strange to say, the representa-

however, strange to say, the representatives of foreign Powers at Peicin comprehencied but dimiy the portentous nature
of the crisis. If was the fastion among
them to speak of the coup of that as a Manchu family quarrel, with which foreigness
had no concern.

In a concluding chapter on the outloop
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